

Geauga county, March 7, June 6, October 31.
Ashtabula county, March 28, June 20, November 21.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
First Subdivision.
Seneca county, February 7, June 6th, October 10.

Second Subdivision.
Crawford county, March 13, June 1, November 8.
Wayne county, April 11, June 21, December 6.

Third Subdivision.
Putnam county, February 8, May 10, October 18.
Wood county, February 15, May 17, October 25.

Hancock county, March 1, May 21, November 8.
Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act two or more terms of the Court of Common Pleas may be held at the same time in any subdivision of any judicial district of the State of Ohio, any law, practice or custom heretofore existing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WILKIN,
President of the Senate.

February 9, 1859.
[No. 76.] AN ACT

To amend the second section of "an act to provide for the uniform government and better regulation of the lunatic asylums of the State, and the care of idiots and the insane."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the second (2d) section of "an act to provide for the uniform government and better regulation of the lunatic asylums of the State, and the care of idiots and the insane," passed April 7, 1856, be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 2. The following counties shall compose the northern district, which shall be attached to the northern lunatic asylum, located at Xenia, to wit: Williams, Fulton, Seneca, Wood, Geauga, Stark, Cuyahoga, Summit, Lucas, Portage, Ashland, Trumbull, Mahoning and Columbiana.

The following counties shall compose the central district, and be attached to the central lunatic asylum, located at Dayton, to wit: Stark, Wayne, Fayette, Madison, Union, Marion, Hardin, Wyandott, Crawford, Morrow, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Fairfield, Lawrence, Licking, Knox, Richmond, Ashland, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Adams, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, Galia, Washington, Noble, Geauga, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, Belmont, Hancock and Monroe.

The following counties shall compose the southern district, and be attached to the southern lunatic asylum, located at Marietta, to wit: Seneca, Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Green, Clark, Warren, Montgomery, Miami, Butler, Preble, Darke, Mercer, Shelby, Auglaize, Allen Van Wert, Highland, Champaign, Logan, Paulding, Putnam, Delaware and Henry.

Sec. 2. At any time, either of said asylums may not accommodate the patients of the district to which it is attached, and patients may be transferred to the asylum of either of the other districts which may at the time have room for said patients, said transfer to be made with the consent of the resident trustees of the two asylums.

Sec. 3. Said original section two is hereby repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem, of the Senate.

March 14, 1859.
[No. 78.] AN ACT

To provide for discharging any county in the State, where the Commissioners of said county have failed to district in accordance with the provisions of an act to amend an act, passed April 13, 1852, entitled "An Act for the Assessment and Taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon, according to the true value in money," passed April 12, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in any county of this State, where the county commissioners have failed to district their county, at their June session in 1858, in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of an act for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon, according to the true value in money, passed April 12, 1853.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem, of the Senate.

March 14, 1859.
[No. 79.] AN ACT

To authorize County Commissioners to fill vacancies in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in any county in this State where the office of county coroner becomes vacant, it shall be the duty of the county auditor or said county to notify the commissioners of said county, and upon the receipt of said notice, the commissioners shall proceed immediately to fill such vacancy by the appointment of a suitable person, who shall, after having been given bond and taken an oath as now provided by law, hold office until the next October election, or until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. BASSETT LANGDON,
President pro tem, of the Senate.

March 14, 1859.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing laws with authenticated copies received by me from the Secretary of State, and that they are correct.

C. C. FIELD,
Auditor of Geauga County.

OHIO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Dayton on the 6th of July. Hon. Horatio C. Giddings, of Medina, will deliver the opening address. Papers on various subjects pertaining to popular education will be read, and an interesting and profitable session is anticipated. The Executive Committee of the Association will meet at Dayton on the 5th of July.

MONEY ON HAND

I am now ready to Redeem COUNTY ORDERS outstanding, and Interest will cease from this date on them.

H. N. SPENCER, Co. Treas.
Chardon June 3, 1859. 490-1w

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1859. 1859.

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The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS C. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

PERSONAL.—J. C. Converse, Editor of J. S. Wright's editor of this paper left Chardon, on Tuesday morning, en route for Columbus, (and accompanied by the Sheriff) to take seats as two of the delegates from this county to the State Convention.

Synopsis of the Habeas Corpus Case.

The case upon Habeas Corpus of Bushnell and Langston relatives, commenced in the Supreme Court, at Columbus, before the five Judges on Wednesday, the 25th ult.

Mr. Riddle opened the case for the relatives, who, with Sheriff Wrightman, were present; he said:—

We claim, in the face of this record and against the real fact, that the imprisonment is illegal and this judgment a nullity, because—

1. The alleged law is not law: 1. Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress had no power to legislate upon this subject.

2. Congress had no power to legislate, Congress had no power to pass the act in question.

3. If the act be constitutional, no crime is charged under it, or shown by the record exhibited in the court.

4. The Act of Sept. 18, 1850, contradicts the Ordinance of 1787, of antecedent and superior obligation, and is therefore void.

Mr. Riddle referred to some of the leading cases in which this relative question had been adjudicated, among which the cases of Prigg, Vazant, Moore and the recent case of Booth in Wisconsin; he then referred to article IV, of the Constitution, and claimed that Congress had no power to pass the Fugitive Slave Law. Because—

1. It violates the rights of personal liberty. If the Constitution refers to slaves at all, it is as persons, and applies to all persons. A law purporting to treat them as persons, and hence embrace all persons, and pass all without the protection of law, as the does by permitting any party who claims to be the owner of power to seize any person whom he is disposed to claim as his slave.

2. The Act of 1850 is unconstitutional in that it invests Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of the U. S. with judicial power.

It is impossible for us to follow Mr. Riddle through the entire of his argument, suffice it to say that it is one of the most able efforts it has ever been our lot to peruse.

Mr. Attorney-General Walcott was present on behalf of the State. In that capacity he asked leave to address the Court; his argument occupied 24 hours.

Messrs. Belden and Swayne appeared for the Government.

On the morning of the 26th Mr. Walcott resumed his argument and continued until 11½ o'clock reviewing many similar cases, and finally concluding thus:—

I hesitate to refer to a single topic. Yet I hear it, you hear it, every body hears it said upon the streets, if this Court shall exercise its prerogative in the enlargement of these prisoners, there will be a conflict between the State and Federal authority. WHAT THEN? Are we children?—are we old women to be frightened from our property by a menace like this? I remember, but not the law of King Bomba, but the law of King George, by order, but not the order which reigned in Warsaw after a massacre. PEACE is most desirable, but not that peace which survives liberty, and subsists under a despotism. It there is to be a conflict let it come now, when I can meet it. I would leave no such conflict as a legacy to my children.

The Court stated at the conclusion of the day sitting, that the Decision would be rendered on Saturday, the 28th ult., but on that day it was again postponed until Monday, the 30th, on which day Judges Swan, Scott and Peck remanded the prisoners; Judges Brinkerhoff and Smith dissenting. The Leader thus remarks upon the decision:—

Private dispatches state that the majority decision affirms the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, and every point made by the United States Supreme Court in overruling the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Such is the position of the majority of the Supreme Judges of the State of Ohio. It is the end of the legal controversy, at this time. The free People can only take an appeal through the ballot boxes, State and National. This they will do. The struggle between Freedom and Slavery, Liberty and Despotism, is but begun. The Past is full of encouragement, the Future of promise, for "Revolutions never go backwards."

Democratic Nominations.

Our fellow townsman, Judge Rufus P. Ranney, was nominated by the State Democratic Convention for the office of Governor. The nomination is a good one, for Judge R. is a strong man. His extensive legal, as developed in the convention that formed our new Constitution, will commend him to the ultra, and the general reputation which as being conservative, will gain the support of the few fossil Whig fogies who now fellowship with Democracy. The nomination is as strong a one as the Democrats could have made.

The candidate for Supreme Judge, Whitman, is the gentleman who ran two years since, and is noted, in particular, for his unswerving loyalty to head and face.

The ticket of the Grads order, standing tall in front and sleeping off suddenly behind, for we notice Mr. Allen of Harrison, is candidate for Commissioner of Schools; an office, of all others, requiring mental cultivation, high literary requirements and talent as an educator. Mr. Allen is a good party man and serves well as Deputy U. S. Marshal and juror in a nigger case. He was the man who served on the Bushnell jury while at the same time was an officer of the Federal Court.—Herald.

The Democratic nominations are as follows:—

For Governor—R. P. Ranney; for Supreme Judge—H. C. Whitman; Auditor of State—G. Volney Dorsay; Secretary of State—Wm. Bushnell; Treasurer of State—Wm. Reinhardt; Lieut. Governor—W. H. Stafford; Board of Public Works—James Tomlinson; School Commissioner—Chas. N. Allen.

We give below two out of the twelve resolutions passed by the Convention, which should be read, and not only read, but be engraven on the heart of every citizen in the free states of our Union, so that the promulgators of such sentiments may be kept in a position where they can do the least harm in depriving their fellow creatures of their liberty.—3 Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves upon demand of the PERSONS ENTITLED TO THEIR SERVICE OR LABOR, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well disposed, patriotic, and peaceable citizens.

Who, we would ask, are the persons entitled to the services of another longer than they compensate him for his labor, or than he may choose to accept that labor and the compensation given? Will the slave-catching Democratic party answer this question, for we confess that we have always suspected, no matter of what shade or color, were created with equal rights and privileges; and that one man could not, unless for some crime, deprive another of his liberty and labor; but it would appear from these resolutions of the Democrats that we must have been pleading along in the dark.

Here is another quite equal to the former:—10 Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattos or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio should be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

If the Democrats of Ohio have not already demeaned themselves by the principles they have here expressed, all they have to do is to come out boldly and give expression to the longing desire that has like a smoldering fire in their hearts, and declare their wish to make Ohio a slave state in the full sense of the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Jury Term of this Court will commence at the Court House, in Chardon, on Monday next, the 6th inst. Judge Wilder will be the presiding Judge. We understand that there are from 115 to 120 cases (civil and criminal) on the docket this term. Among which is the case of young Rockafellow for shooting with intent, and the case of Beach, who was tried at the last term, but the jury failed to agree.

PALMERIA MIA.—The Chemists have long been laboring to detect this subtle poison and determine what it is. Doctor Ayer, of Lowell, has at length succeeded.—He finds it to be an ethereal exhalation of vegetable decay, which is evolved only in the presence and by the assistance of water. Its absorption through the lungs into the blood is the sole cause of the bilious derangements which result in the Intermittent Fever, so afflicting and so prevalent in our climate. An antidote for this insidious venom, is one of the great desiderata in medicine, and the Doctor feels sure that he has found one which not only neutralizes but expels it completely from the system. It is put up in a convenient form, called "Ayer's Cure," which furnishes cheaper and more effective remedies for this complaint; which last fact is by no means an unimportant one in these times.—Democrat, Woodstock, Ill.

EUROPE.—From the seat of war nothing of a definite character has as yet arrived. The Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia were at Alexandria, and had made their headquarters for the present. It is said that Napoleon previous to leaving Paris addressed a letter to Queen Victoria repeating his promise to take no step during the war to compromise the interests of England.

The excitement created among the people of Europe, is nothing compared with that manifested by the ladies of Chardon, while beholding the many novelties daily spread before them by our enterprising neighbor W. T. Rexford, Jr. Read his advertisement and then call.

HENRY'S LAST WORDS.—A few moments before the death of Humbolt, the sun shone very brightly into his room, when, rallying for a moment, he said,—"How grand these rays; they seem to beckon Earth to Heaven."

It is reported that the disappointed gold-seekers at Pike's Peak have hanged two letter writers who humbugged them.

We are indebted to REXFORD, for a dish of Strawberry the first of the season.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

There are seven executions to take place in Canada this month.

Archbishop FRANK, the Pope's Nuncio, has been expelled from Florence.

Mr. Appleton has resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of State.

The Cleveland Chess Club have given an invitation to Paul Morphy to visit that city.

It is stated that the Rothschilds lost 75,000,000 francs by the great Viennese house that recently failed.

Ex-Gov. Corwin is a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Lebanon, Warren County.

At last accounts the American frigate Germantown and steamer Mississippi were at Japan.

A Despatch from Savannah, dated May 28th, states that Capt. Townsend, of the Slave Echo, has been acquitted.

A man named Atkinson and his wife were recently killed by lightning, near Hickory Grove, Iowa, while sitting at the breakfast table.

Gov. MEDARY, of Kansas, after spending a few days at his old home in Columbus, returned to resume his official duties on Saturday last.

A Despatch from Philadelphia, dated May 30th, states that the specie in the banks of that city has decreased \$400,358 during the past week.

At Columbia, Cal., on the 27th ult., there was found a lump of gold weighing thirty-seven pounds seven ounces, worth \$8,000. It was dug within the city limits.

From Washington we learn that it was decided by the Cabinet, on the 28th ult., to supersede Postmaster Westcott of Philadelphia. N. B. Brown is to be his successor.

The Hon. John Harlerton Road died in Charleston, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Road was born in Charleston in 1788, and was the son of Dr. Wm. Road of the Continental Army, under Gen. Washington.

HENRY C. WALKER, of Youngstown, Ohio, entered a gas receiver to make some repairs, without taking the requisite precautions for a supply of fresh air, and was dead when taken out, after being in the receiver twenty minutes.

A lady was attacked on Wednesday morning of last week, by a woman in Broadway, New York, benten, knocked down and robbed. The assailant, Mrs. Johnson by name, was locked up.

We understand that Bishop Melvaine of this State, who recently returned from Europe, is still far from well, and it is proposed to elect an Assistant Bishop, who however, to take out his salary, would be obliged also to officiate as rector of a parish, or fill a professor's chair at Gambier College.

From an exchange paper we learn that Dr. James B. Davis, of Fairfield District, S. C., a gentleman prominent in that State for his enterprise in stock-raising and agriculture, and who was employed some years ago by the Sultan of Turkey to introduce the cotton culture in his dominions, died on the 6th ult.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court at Indianapolis, found a bill of indictment against Captain McKinley, of the steamer David Gibson, for manslaughter, caused by the sinking of the Nat. Holmes, near Aurora, Ind., recently, by which accident a number of lives were lost.

A Young German named Lawrence Bauman, on Tuesday of last week, at Edwardsville, Ill, first attempted to kill Miss Banius, the daughter of a respectable shoemaker of that town, and afterwards killed himself.

By telegram we learn that the total loss by the fire at Key West is estimated at \$200,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of \$100,000, all in New York offices.

The fire raged eight hours destroying upwards of 100 buildings, 72 of which were stores, warehouses and dwellings.

The S. S. Northern Light arrived at New York, on the 27th ult., from Aspinwall via Porto Bello, with 720 passengers from making per Orizaba. The ship of war James-Edwards sailed on the 20th for Carthagena, having the Hon. G. W. Jones, U. S. Minister, on board. There is no news of importance.

From the Mahoning Register we learn that Jennings and Mitchell, the Kentucky witnesses in the Oberlin Rescue Case, and who have been in jail at Elyria for a short time on a charge of kidnapping, have been admitted to bail in the sum of \$800 each, and are now at liberty. A special Court will be called in July to try them.

We learn from the Leader that James Johnson, confined in the Perryburg jail, was recently married while in prison to Electa Roberts. A few days after Johnson was sentenced to the penitentiary three years for passing counterfeit money. On the announcement of his sentence the prisoner wept bitterly, and his bride threw her arms about his neck and gave free vent to her grief.

The stable attached to the Warren Hotel, at Lebanon, Warren county, Stephen Calvin, proprietor; was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Six horses, several buggies and carriages, besides hay and grain were also consumed. Every effort was made to remove the horses, but they were so frightened by the flames, that it was impossible to get them out. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Shocking tragedy occurred on Thursday afternoon at No. 234 William Street, New York a German named Julius Osterburgh, shooting his wife and then himself. They had been separated for two years, his wife having left him on discovering he had another wife in Germany. She had recently lived with her parents in William St., and on Thursday Osterburgh went to a house next door to take dinner. While there his wife came in, when he followed her to the hall and shot her. She fell dead instantly; he then shot himself through the heart.

The Waste or War.—In the sixteen years intervening between 1797 and 1813, the French army absorbed 4,556,000 men. The number raised by conscription for Napoleon's army was 1,476,000. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from 18 to 20 years of age. Of a million and a quarter raised in 1813, only 100,000 remained alive in 1814. France, in addition to the loss of her citizens, had to pay 700,000,000 of francs as indemnity to the allied powers, and 400,000 for the support of foreign garrisons. These figures show the cost of a war such as the powers of Europe are now about entering into.

Obituaries.

Having lately been requested to write an obituary notice of a fellow-townman, I will comply with the request, and, at the same time, give a brief notice of several aged persons who have died in Troy within a year, whose deaths, I think, have not been published.

On the 6th of September, 1858, Mr. Jos. Nash, aged 75 years, was called away. He moved from the State of New York and settled in Troy in March, 1826. He was long an active citizen of the town, and helped to form and establish its character. He was an earnest and faithful friend of the slave.

Mrs. Lois Lamson, wife of Ezekiel Lamson, departed this life in the triumphs of the faith of the Gospel, on the 13th of February, 1859, aged 64 years. She was truly a mother in Israel.

Mrs. Rhoda Banton, relict of the late Lyman Banton, of Barton, who was one of the first settlers of that township, died on the 21st of February last, aged 66. For a number of years she had been disabled by a shock of palsy.

Benjamin Goff died April 15th, aged 69 years. He was a native of Middletown, Ct., and came to Ohio and settled in Troy in 1833. He lingered along in very feeble health for a year before his death. His disease was seated on the liver, and it may not be amiss to state that a post mortem examination by Drs. Ludlow, Sheldon and Lawyer showed that his liver was so enormously enlarged that it weighed over 16 pounds, yet during the most of his sickness he was comparatively comfortable, seldom suffering from acute pain.

Mrs. Hannah Whitman died May 1st, aged 86 years, after a brief illness.

Thus the aged citizens of our town have been called to their long home. A number more as aged as they are just lingering on the shores of time—soon they will pass away and no more be seen among us. Others younger have died, and we are all reminded of our duty to work while the day lasts, for soon the night cometh when no man can work.

W. W. BEALS.

The Proud Position of Wisconsin.

The young State of Wisconsin is the flag-bearer in the great struggle begun for the restoration of constitutional liberty and the rights of the States. Nobly have her State authorities and her free people planted that flag, and resolved to keep it flying. It is emblazoned with the inherent right of a State to protect its citizens and their property against unconstitutional usurpations by the Federal Government, and with a spirit worthy of all emulation, the State by all departments of its Government, has maintained its position against the encroachments of Congress, President, and Judges.

The people of Wisconsin have sustained the position taken by the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary departments of the State, over and over again at the polls; and have sent their representatives to both branches of Congress on the same basis. The majorities in all cases have been decisive, and show that the people know their rights, and will sustain the officers who are faithful to them. The recent contest for Supreme Judge illustrates this. The issue was unmistakable. Byron Pain had been Booth's counsel in the great argument before the Supreme Court. His argument was one of the documents of the canvass. His proslavery Democratic opponent, Mr. Lynde, took the ground held by the Federal Officers and Federal party in Ohio, and like them earnestly labored to bring the State Courts under the control of the Federal Government. He sustained close relations to the United States District Judge of Wisconsin, and his party platform contained the Fugitive Slave Act plank. The canvass was animated, and the official result was as follows:

Paine 63,397
Lynde 55,166

Paine's majority . . . 9,231

To some a brief recapitulation of the Wisconsin case may be interesting. S. M. Booth, Editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat—like the citizens of Oberlin particularly under the ban of the Government—was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced for violating the Fugitive Act in aiding in the rescue of a fugitive slave seized in Milwaukee by U. S. officials. He was sent to prison, and his property taken for fines and costs. Believing the Fugitive Law to be unconstitutional, Mr. Booth appealed to the authorities of Wisconsin to protect him in person and property. The Supreme Court of the State, after hearing arguments by the ablest counsel, decided in his favor, liberated him from jail, and restored to him his property. An attempt was made by the United States officers to carry the case by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, as to a Court of higher jurisdiction. But Supreme Court of Wisconsin took the ground that, on such a question, its own decisions were final; denied the right of the Federal Courts to examine or reverse the decision, and ordered its Clerk not to certify any copy of its proceedings to the Supreme Court at Washington, for such a purpose. The latter tribunal, however, having surreptitiously obtained a copy of the Wisconsin Court record, on some false pretense, availed itself of such a trick, and gravely proceeded to reverse the proceedings of the State Courts, and set them aside as void. The Legislature of Wisconsin being in session, instantly adopted a series of resolves to maintain the rights of the Court and the State, and there the case stands. The election for Supreme Judge followed in a few weeks, which proved conclusive where the People stand.—Leader of Monday.

DE TOCQUEVILLE NOT DEAD YET.—The Journal du Va contradicts the announcement of the death of M. Alexis de Tocqueville, which appeared in the London Times. He is represented to be lying extremely low in the Isles d' Hyeres.

DR. WADSWORTH, owing to a sudden call to New York, has been obliged to postpone his visit to this town until July.

DR. TUBBS will be at the Chase house in Chardon, on Friday, the 10th inst.

Proceedings and Resolutions

Adopted by the Freeman of the Reserve at the Great Mass Meeting, held in Cleveland, on the 24th of May, 1859.

This Assembly of the People of the State of Ohio, in doing:

That, next to our duty to the Supreme Being, is our obligation to preserve our free institutions and our civil liberties;

That the greatest tyrants have been those whose titles have least questioned;

That every violation of the constitution should be met with jealousy and resistance with spirit;

That the history of every free people has shown the impossibility of a cordial compliance with laws which neither embody nor execute the public will;

That the enforcement of such laws against a protesting people, is productive only of evils threatening public order and the stability of governmental institutions; and holding furthermore,

That the history of the government of the United States, as recently administered, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the Affirmation of this continent by the diffusion and establishment of slavery and the restriction and limitation of freedom, thus reversing the ancient policy of the founders of the Republic, which looked to the extinction of slavery, and the extension of liberty;

And that the Dred Scott decision, reversing all the well established rules which for ages have been the bulwark of personal liberty, yields its legitimate fruits in the recent atrocities committed in the heart of the Western Reserve, and enjoin upon us far more efforts and new sacrifices for constitutional liberty, do, therefore, publish and declare,

1st. That the several states composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government, but that by compact, under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, and delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State for itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void and of no force, and being void, can derive no validity from the judicial interpretation; and that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral part, that government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and the constitution the measure of its powers; but that, as in all cases of compact between parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.